Ohio Election. The Democratic State ticket is elected by about 12,000 majority. Fourteen Democrats to five Abolitionists compose the next delegation of Onio in the House of Representatives. Bully for

Where! Where are the radicals' "three times three han dred thousand born and naturalized Yankees, who were to "march" when they heard the "cho rus of universal human nature?" Nearly a month has passed since the aforesaid chorus was raised, but not one of the radical party have gone forward. Where are they? What are they doing?

The Ninth District.

This District did nobly in the recent election Two years ago Colfax carried it by 3,402 majurity. Now if he is elected it is only by a meagre vote. The entire Democratic ticket has been ejected in nine out of the fourteen counties in the District and two Senators and five Repre sentatives to the Lagislature. Well done Democracy of the Ninth District.

How is it Now!

During a late visit at Louisville Governor Monron stated to a coterie of his political friends, that the success of the Republican party in the election then soon to take place in this State would be inevitable. He gave as reasons for the conclusion, that all the influential men of Indiana, all the elite of Indiana society, all the patronage of the national and State Governments, were exerting their influence for that result. These considerations he thought sufficient to warrant his expressing the most undoubted confidence in the success of his party triends. Like the magician he considered it only necessary to move his wand over the State to direct the thoughts and action of the people into the channel he desired. But the delusion of the Governor was not more complete than the illusion produced by the most accomplished professor of the magical art. He tried the trick of turning rice into bon bons, but when he opened his box the rice, and not the bon bons, would appear.

His Excellency and a good many other foolish people may learn one lesson from the recent expression of public sentiment in Indiana, and that is that "influential" people and the "elite" of society-the bubbles that float upon the surface-may exercise a very powerful influence upon public sentiment when upon the right side, but when upon the wrong track they have to go where the wind listeth. It is evident that the Republican leaders have a very different impression of public opinion since the election from what they had before. If not better, perhaps they may be wiser men, if it is possible for them to learn wisdom.

The recent Election in Indiana and the reasons for their Befeat as given y the Republican Leaders.

The smoke of the battle has now passed awaywe have a view of the field-and the Democratic banner waves in triumph. Our majority in the State is counted by many thousands. We have seven of the eleven members of Congress, and both branches of the Legislature. At first the leaders of the Republican party were stunned by the blow-but now they labor to assign reasons for the result, which may excite hope in their followers fo the future. That which they make prominent, and repeat most earnestly is, that so many soldiers were absent from the State; and they assure their followers that had the soldiers been at home the election would have resulted otherwise. Upon what facts is this statement made? It is not shown, nor can it be shown, that a majority of the soldiers from Indiana are Republicans. A comparison of the number of volunteers from the strongest Democratic district and the strongest Republican district of the State, would justify the statement, that there are largely more Democrats than Republicans in the army from Indiana. It is well established that of the soldier who were permitted to go home from their encampments in the State to vote, and those who were at home as paroled prisoners, a large proportion, perhaps two thirds, voted the Democratic ticket. This was perhaps not the case in two of the districts, but that it was so in the State there is sufficient assurance.

The soldiers appreciated the issues. They knew the questions that were to be decided, and they felt that their pride of position, and their future interests required them to vote the Democratic ticket; and had the army been at home, and the soldiers among their triends in the different neighborhoods, the Democratic majority would have been increased many thousands. When they were called upon to volunteer they were assured, in the sentiment of the Crittenden resolution, that they were to fight for the restoration of the home. A planter from over the river was in town to day, trying to hire his old hands, but the wards. McClellan has proved himself to be. Un and they felt such a call to be high and honorable views of buyers and sellers were too far apart der the most favorable circumstances, it cannot -and a warfare in such a cause worthy the sacrifice of comfort, and the hazard of their lives. But now, after they are in the field, when they see a powerful effort made by the Abolitionists and radical men to pervert the war, and to make it no longer a war for the Union and the Constitu. tion, but to free the negroes, every high consideration leads them to support the Democracy in the patriotic struggle to deteat such effort. When the war is over, and the rattle of small arms and the roar of the cannon shall have ceased, the soldiers wish to see our glorious banner still float ing, with every star upon it, the Union restored, with the rights and dignity of each State preserved, and the Constitution and laws maintained in their full vigor. For this they fight in the field; and for this the Democracy contend at the bailot box. The heart of the Indiana volunteer, and of the Indiana Democrat, beats in common for the Union and the Constitution, and not for a system of emancipation of the negroes-and when they stand together at the ballot box, either dur ing, or at the close of the war, their ballots will express the same sentiment. To trample upon the Constitution of their country, to crush out the reserved rights of the States, and to free the negroes is not the warfare the Indiana soldiery expected; and the defeated politicians need not expect to better their fortunes by an appeal to them, unless that appeal be made in the name of the Constitution, and in the cause of the the negro.

When this war is over thousands of our soldiers will return to Indiana again to resume their industrial pursuits, and they will not consent to come in competition with free negro labor. If the scheme of emancipation and Abolition is carried out we must expect our State to be filled, and the streets and pavements of our towns and cities to be crowded with free negroes. and then the laboring man, whether he has been in the army or at home, and whether his labor be upon the farm in the shop, or upon the street, must compete with the negro; his labor must be degraded when it is performed by the side of an inferior, and it must be cheapened when that labor is sought by the interior. The defeated politicians of Indiana must abandon this emancipation policy, which strikes at the honor and remuneration of labor, before they can repair their fortunes by an appeal to Indiana's working men or Indiana's soldiery. Let them raise the stand-

rights and dignity of the States preserved and assigned to a brigade which he manages with unimpaired, and they may again be heard.

have pervaded the public service, and a just and garrison, must move southward. posed interest of the negro paramount to the rights of the white man, and a great people, mighty in their conservatism, have now said to command a dime promptly. President Lixcoln, We stand by you in the restoration of the Union, in the maintenance of the but we demand that the institutions of our country, as our fathers made them, shall be preserved,

In kindness, but frankly, we say to the defeated politicians of Indiana, your course has lost you the confidence of the people, and that confidence has again returned to the stable and ancient Democratic party, and the voice of the people on last I uesday is the result.

Our Army Correspondence from Hel-

HELENA, ARK., Oct. 13, 1862 In my letter last Saturday I could only say that I had made a morning call upon the Indiana troops yet remaining here. Most of the men a hillock in town, which they propose to call a dysentery than formerly. The apparent health character. I never fancied corn gathering any hospital accommodations. way, not even with patent husking fingers, but here, in spite of a guard which professes to protect the teams and men, a squad of Texas rangers often drops down, "like a wolf on the fold," the poet would say, and in a very uncivil way invite our men and teams to drive Dixieward with their loaded wagons. In vain our men plead the Constitution; in vain they remonstrate in the sacred name of liberty; go they must. Subsenently they parole the men, but never the horses nor mules, nor wagons, nor arms. A similar fate often attends our men in other vocations. A few weeks ago Gen. Steele detailed eight of the First Indiana Cavalry to guard the premises of a se cessionist, some two miles in advance of our lines, who complained that our men might possi bly disturb his sweet potatoes or chickens. That night the Rangers came, by concert no doubt, and relieved our guards-of horses and arms, and then of guard duty, sending them back to camp minus these essentials of a good soldier.

A few days ago the proprietor of a plantation remonstrated against our corn gathering operations. He told our men that he owed no allegi ance to the Unit d States, and would not contri bute to his support. They told him that he could call upon the Quartermaster for his pay, which he did, receiving an order on the Government for the value of his corn, payable at the close of the rebellion, on proof of continued loyally henceforth to that distant day. It might as well have been made payable when Gabriel blows. He protested vehemently, and plead the constitutional protec tion of lite, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and the rights of property, but the Quartermaster told him that instrument was not current in Ar kansas, and he had to retire and muse upon the to doubt his wiscom, the fruit of the experience speculation he had made in voting himself out of

While at the 34th, last Saturday, away out in the sand hills, I met Col. Polk, a nephew of the celebrated Rt. Rev. Maj Gen. Polk of the rebel avowed secessionist. He did not seem very cheerful-in fact he was in a bad humor just then. Some guerrillas-he says they were of the Fednight before, and he had hardly recovered from ument public the loss and gain of his 160 negroes. He lost them by their going to Gen. Curtis, some two predictions have been fulfilled. Instead of re months ago, and obtaining free papers. He was stubborn over it, and said let them go, they were no fortifications to defend Washington, it is now but a pest anyhow, and moreover, Gen. Hindman would be along in a few days and recapture them. even with that immense force, and with the The darkies were jubilant, too. They had a thirty-two strong forts around the city, Washing good time generally, eating at Uncle Samuel's ton is not regarded as safe yet! And in the table, and doing miscellaneous duties in and midst of all this tremendous military array, the about the camp. Meanwhile cotton was ripening triends of the President are clamoring for a on the plantation, and moreover the Polks, little and big, very much missed the offices of the darkies, while the darkies discovered that, after all, The President himself very sensibly despises and one of them is the starving and naked side. hensions of these officious friends, he came riding and they sighed for the flesh pots of the Polk into town a few days ago with a private soldier plantation Under these circumstances a recon-bundled into the carriage with him and another proposition I do not know, but after deliberate armed with their loaded blunderbusses! Such and protracted negotiations, in which he first are his ideas of the state in which an American offered them a share of the cotton and they re President ought to ride. But to return to Gen. fused, rates of wages were agreed upon, and 147 the 150 are in their old quarters, picking and It will be observed that he says the South may when I left. They will, however, come together.

Stativation on the one hand and wasting cotton on the other will make each a little vielding. A more forlors and disconsolate set of beings than the free negroes here I have never seen, except their brethren at Cairo. All their dreams of high living and glorious times in freedom bave vanished in thin air. The women more along the bank half dead with ague, superinduced by exposure, or else it is their native energy as developed without a master. The men hang around on fences, or loll on the corn and hav piles, and often on the now cold and wet ground-these are the is k ones. The able bodied are at work on the fort and elsewhere The employing of them, whether men or women, as cooks is about played out. Soldier cooking was bid enough, in the hands of white men, or darkies brought from the north, but trusted to cotton field negroes of either gender, it becomes intolerable. As I had time to-day I stopped occasionally to hire a few to take home with me. The most of them sluggishly shook their heads, unless I would take the whole generation, from the old mamma down to the smallest piccamiony, and then they were not anxious. They seem to have a horror of being separated from each other. At one time, however, I got fairly caught. I stumbled upon one "boy, thout twenty five, who seemed to have neither wife nor child, father or mother, or other blood kin to tie him to the south. He had heard of the cracities practiced sometimes upon the returning slave, and with his confessed anxiety to go home he was afraid of meeting these. 'Bress de Lord Massa, ves I go wid vou." Here was a stumper, and I was put to my wits to get out of the scrape. suggested first a want of funds, but he said he of which I fortunately found him ignorant. Then Union, and not in the name and for the cause of von will not suit, said I, leaving him sad and disappointed. He was the only one who want to go

T. A. G. north that I have seen. HELENA, Oct. 14, 1862. taper end of a sand ridge, now being elevated by regiments, the number of our disciplined troops wheeling up the sand which has been washed is fast increasing. down during the ages since the flood. It is prob But it must be in borne in mind that General ably 100 yards square at its base, and will be. Scott stipulates, as one of the conditions without when finished, a buge sand hill, probably forty which she war cannot be brought to a successful feet high, and on this the ordnance is to be loca termination, that the army is to be led by a young go there to be shot at, is that the ridges around ter was written, the old General, admonished by t are higher than the fort will be, and moreover the weight of years, was obliged to retire from there is no back door out of which one can con- active service During that interval, however, veniently retire in case of urgent necessity, with | he had marked the extraordinary abilities maniout tumbling down in break neck style into the fested by one of the young Generals in the Union sand below. Col. Slack, of the 47th, is at pres- army, and, when he resigned his commission, it ent entrusted with guard duty around the fort, was with the express understanding with the Gowhich consists in the not dangerous task of keep- vernment that that young General should be his ing two or three hundred negroes at their wisecl- successor. The President, in his annual message barrows. Slack has captured a house near by, of Dec 3, 1861, says; "With the retirement of and so has Lieut Col. Robinson and other offi- Gen. Scott and the Executive duty of appointing cers also. Where that fort amounts to anything in his stead a General in Chief, neither other than a monument to Gen. Curtis's tolly I in council nor country was there agree to confess that somebody knows more than any difference of opinion as to the proper person I do about military engineering.

ard of the Union and the Constitution and the Col. McGinnis, of the 11th Indiana, has been consummate skill, though, truth to say, he has There need be no self-deception in relation to is, he has pitched his big brigadier's tent near the late election. The leaders of the party that the top of the levee, only enough on the side came into power two years ago to win from the rebels to make it more prudent and success, made great promises to the people, however, that he has fattened any on it. He is and they have not redeemed those promises, the same lean, lank, thin visaged man that he nor sought to redeem them, and a dis- was Like most of the officers he has made appointed and indignant people have administered some provisions for going into winter quarters, whereas I have concluded that as soon as the a rebuke Inethelency, partiality and corruption river rises this whole army, except Slack's fort

honest people have passed their verdict upon it. This is farther out of the world than appears to The Constitution has been trampled upon and look on the map. There is no communication with the up country except by means of the octhe citizen imprisoned and denied a trial, and a casional transports which bring stores to the Constitution loving and just people have de- troops here. The old cotton has all gone off and manded a restoration of their rights. Abolition- the new is not ready for market, hence no boats ists have sought to control the policy of the Ad- come except in Government employ. The boat ministration and to place their purpose above the had reached the town up to last night, and that Constitution of the country and to make the sup- was papers of the 7th. Last night after dark a boat arrived with papers of the 8th giving im portant additional news from the late battle at Corinth. Of course papers are in demand. They

There are well authenticated rumors here of vast cotton speculations by officers Lite in command at this place. Army teams have been sent Constitution and in the enforcement of the laws, to capture (why not say steal, and call things by their right names?) cotton, attended by parts of regiments, and this cotton has been sold to cotton buyers, and the money deposited in bank at the and that fanatics and extreme men shall not in- North, to the individual credit of certain army terpose their policy between the Constitution and officers. Negroes, who have sought protection within our lines, have been returned to their mas ters for a consideration in gold, while other negroes, whose owners had no gold to offer, have been retained or sent North. And here let me predict that a certain politico-military man, who has intended to have a big reputation at the North, as a vigorous prosecutor of the war, and persecutor of rebels, will find that his record is indefensible. Even those who propose to live off the enemy do not approve of pillage and indiscriminate burnings. There are facts of an appalling nature, which ought to be ventilated, in regard to the military administration of this Department, but perhaps this is not the time, nor fast fettering our limbs,

these letters the medium. In closing the last letter that I will probably were out of camp on Sunday, and on various du- have an opportunity of writing from this port I ties. A few were out as veritable scouts, looking will say that the general health of our Indiana after the men, and being looked after in turn; a troops is much better than I expected to find it. few were engaged in wheeling sand to the top of There are some cases of ague, but fewer cases of as to whether the Union is still to continue a Re fort when it is done, but by far the largest details may be partly owing to the custom of sending were known as foraging parties, but which we North the more obstinate cases. As I write the plain people would call corn gatherers. The du- Empress is receiving some fifty from the entire ties of these parties are not of the most pleasant army who go, I believe, to Keokuk, Iowa, for

The surgeons inform me that there has been more mortality among the refugee blacks, in proportion to numbers, than among the soldiers. owing no doubt to the less perfect provisions for

shelter and food. unless they can get new tents, and I take the liberty of suggesting that private donations of blankets or comforts or quilts would be most wise and timely. During the long marches of the heated term many have lost or thrown away the blankets of last winter, and the Government stores will not be able to supply them in time. Let parents and friends think of this, and let those who have no friends in the army remember that there are soldiers as true as ever walked who have no friends at home. Let those look after

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

Gen. Scott's Letter to the President-The Pre dictions of the Old Hero Fulfilled-Necessity for a Million of Disciplined Troops-The Army must have one Head, and that Head must be Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16. The remarkable letter of Gen. Scott to the President, written on the day before Mr. Lincoln's auguration, and sent to him through the Secretary of State, and which is now for the first time made public, has created the most profound impression here. No one can be found to doubt the atriotism of Winfield Scott, no one can be found of a long life spent in the public service. There is probably no man living who has a more highly cultivated mind than Winfield Scott, or is better able to judge upon all questions affecting the welfare of nations, and particularly of this nation. army, and of the late President Polk, and an The views of such a man, therefore, upon the national crisis, are being pondered upon by public men here, with an earnestness that may result in good. Prince John Van Buren is certainly en eral persuasion-had burned his cotton gin the titled to the national thanks for making the doc-

It is startling to see how actually the oid hero's quiring, as Gen. Scott supposed, 35,000 troops and found necessary to keep 150,000 troops here, and strong body guard to attend him, because, as this thing you call freedom has two sides to it. these groundless fe rs. But to quiet the apprenation was not difficult. Who made the first one mounted on the box with the driver, both

caring for his extensive cotton crop, the negroes be conquered in three years by an army of 300,000 at least delighted with their return to their old disciplined troops, led by a young and able Gen be expected that the work can be accomplished in less time than he has specified. Halt the time Las now elapsed. But, so far from being half through with the task, it has just commenced, or, rather, we are worse off now, so far as any prospeet of a successful termination of the war is concerned than we were at the beginning. Instead of Richmond being attacked, it is Washington that is beleagured. Instead of invading the South, we are virtually standing on the defensive, and the northern States are being invaded and the northern towns captured Although we have three times 300,000 troops in the field, we have not got 300,000 disciplined troops, nor more than one third that many. The South has now Family Knilling Machine, 500,000 disciplined troops; and it is very evident, from the experience of the past sixteen months, that an equal number of our troops cannot conquer an equal number of southern troops. It is not the fault of the men; they fight well enough. It is not altogether the fault of the officers; many of them are brave, skillful and prudent enough, although some of them are neither skillful nor prudent. But it is an inexorable rule of military science-a rule that has received the sanction of all military history, from the times of Alexander the Great, Casar and Hannibal, down to the time of Napoleon-that no nation can be conquered unless the attacking army is from one third larger to twice as large as the nation which is at tacked; and not always then.

Our experience, therefore, I say, has shown LETTER PAPER. that we cannot conquer the South until we have in the field an army of a million of disciplined soldiers, under one head. If the radiaal and Abolitionists had not interfered with Gen. Me-Clellan, and broken up his plans, we would have had the money, whereupon I began to interrogate had that force now. As it is, and owing directly him as to his knowledge of scientific gardening, to that interference, and to the fact that the forces and resources of the rebels have been con stantly underrated, we have just one tenth of that many. Under the energetic rule of Gen. Casey, however, and owing to the wise plan of filling up the old regiments with new recruits, and streng-Have I told you about that fort? It is the thening the old brigades and divisions with new

But what troubles me, or would if I had to and able general. In seven months after this let to be selected." And the person selected by the

President, and designated by the retiring hero, was General George B. McClellan. Now that General Scott's letter has been made public, I will say what I have known for the last five months, that General Scott believes now, and has believed ever since the intrigues of the radicals caused General McClellan to be removed from the chief command, that the war will not be brought to a successful termination until General Second night of the five act romantic Drama translated McClellan is restored to that position, and left

untrammeled to carry on the campaign. The last paragraph in the third plan suggested with Miss Makion Magakriny, Mr. Fillx A. VINby General Scott ought to be deeply pondered on CENT, Mr. W. H. RILEY, Mr. F. L. KELLER, and the by state-men all over the country, and it may yet entire Company in the cast. avert from us some of the calamities that seem looming up in the future. Fifteen devast ited The Theater has been entirely renovated, new scenery provinces, once States, to be held for generations to come by large garrisons of troops, followed by a Protector or an Emperor; with the people of the Northern States ground down by the weight Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents. of a taxation that can never be paid, and every Northern fortress made a bastile for the incarceration of innocent men, whose only crime will Private Boxes .. be that of invoking the Constitution,-this does not constitute a pleasant picture for the contem plation of the sons of revolutionary sires. God bless General Scott! When he is in his grave, the American people will honor his mem ory as the last of the great patriots. X.

The Glorious Political Victory. In the almost absorbing attention to the mil tary movements, we hope the public has not overlooked the glorious political victory which has just been gained in the North. It is more impor- FIRE NEW ADDITIONS TO MY STOCK OF GROtant in bringing a speedy termination to the war than a bloody field would have been. There has been great anxiety in all quarters since the President's remarkable proclamation. It was a grave question. It was directly upon the issue of for and against the Constitution. If the Republican party succeeded we could have no hope for the Constitution hereafter. The only check remaining to us was in our Congress. If it failed all was at an end, since the President, by one sweep of Executive power, had silenced the Judicial authority. Power seemed to be fast gathering into the hands of the Executive, and the Executive unrestrained either by past promises o. constitutional limits. We appeared to be fast lapsing into despotism, and to hug the chains that were

We do not exaggerate in saying that the triumph of the conservatives in the North, was a Sugars, triumph of republicanism against despotism, and as such should cheer the hearts of all lovers of American institutions. It settles the question

This is not all that has been accomplished by this momentous election. The negro question was taking a shape more dangerous than it had ever done before. The programme was distinctly laid down to deprive the country of four million laborers, a loss which no country will stand in the midst of prosperity. In the furtherance of this scheme, other evils, equally disastrous, would have fallen upon the country, since not only was the labor lost, but, according to Lincoln's tremen- Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing and By the way, some of our men will fare badly dous emancipation and deportation scheme, a tax of unparalleled magnitude would have been laid upon the overburthered people. Whotever side issues may have sprung up in localities, this was the main question, and we may look upon the

It has been of no less momentous importance in another re-pect, to wit: In quelling the rebellion. It could be set down as a self-evident proposition that the Union could not be restored upon the Abolition platform. It was the height of insanity to believe that the South would ever submit to a Government which favored negro insurrections. Every impulse of resistance was called out. It could not be expected that they would yield, while they had a man or a dollar, to a power which propose to call up the horrors of St. Domingo in a population of eight millions of free white people. They never would submit, and no human man could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them

The tendency of the election is to show to the Southern people that, while it is resolved to continue the war until the restoration of the Union, yet it is not the intention to subjugate the South, or to deprive them of rights enjoyed by their sister States; and it is the fear of this, we firmly believe, which has prolonged the present contest. Let the Southern States know that they will enjoy the protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and we believe they will willingly return to their allegiance. They seceded for fear they would be deprived of their rights, and the Southern politicians have persistently inculcated the idea that they would be robbed. We hope and believe the effect of the election will go far to remove any such impression. In every way we regard it as the triumph of truth, justice, and freedom, and congratulate the

Special Notice.

country upon the result .- Louisville Democrat

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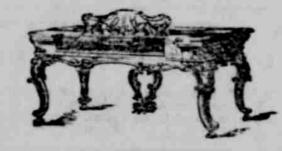
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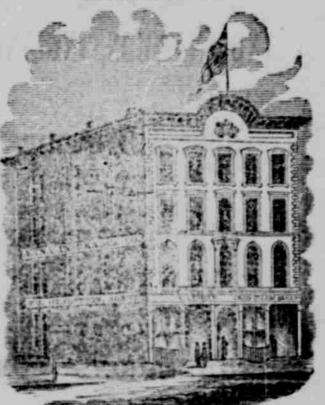
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